

places. Whoever engages in this must be supported in part by a fund for the object, as the poverty of the people disenables them from doing much. Write me dear brother, that I may receive a line by Wednesday or Thursday next. Affectionately yours in Christ.

OBEDE CHUTE.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Western New-Brunswick Association.

The Committee on Colportage beg leave to report as follows:

Your Committee, deeply impressed with the importance of a healthy religious and moral literature as a means of promoting and maintaining the cause of God, and of advancing the highest interests of civilization, regard with pleasing interest the attempt which has been so successfully made by the Colportage Committee appointed by the Associations of this Province, to diffuse religious knowledge among our Churches and people. They rejoice that one of the most pressing wants of the denomination is being supplied by the circulation of books calculated to raise the general tone of intelligence and piety, to preserve the minds of the young from the corrupting influence of works of fiction and error so rapidly poured forth from an unsanctified Press, and to prepare the members of our Churches for more extensive usefulness in the service of Christ.

Your Committee learn with much satisfaction that the labours of an efficient Colporteur have been constantly employed by the Colportage Committee for the last two years, during which a large amount of religious and other books, have been sold and distributed, and much other work performed belonging to such an agency. For the supply of Colporteur and for general sale, a large and varied stock of books is kept constantly on hand at the Depository in Saint John.

The expenses of the Colportage agency which are limited to the smallest amount, are met partly by the very moderate profits arising from the sale of books, and partly by contributions from one or two churches and a few benevolent individuals. But it is quite obvious that where books are sold at a very slight advance on the first cost, while numbers of volumes are distributed gratuitously, the sales must be much more extensive than at present in order to defray expenses. In fact the Depository and Colportage operation have hitherto been largely sustained at the risk and by the generous efforts of the brother to whom the immediate direction of the object is entrusted.

Your Committee would further state that it is very requisite for the prosperity of the establishment, that the Depository should be removed to larger rooms to be appropriated solely to its use, the place in which it is now kept being too confined. In the event of the proposed change being made rent must be paid, an expense which has hitherto been avoided through the kindness of the brethren who have allowed the books to be kept in their office.

In view of the facts stated your Committee earnestly recommend to the Ministers and Churches of the denomination, that each Church according to its means adopt immediate measures for creating and sustaining a fund for defraying the necessary expenses of the Depository and Colportage operations, and for increasing their effectiveness. They would suggest that "Female Mite Societies," be formed throughout the Churches, the members contributing a penny a week, for accomplishing this object; and that Pastors give their personal influence and labours towards the formation and continuance of these Societies.

The Report having been advocated by several brethren, a favourable impression was made, and a number, as will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, came to the aid of the Committee.

The following Resolution, moved by the Rev. Joseph Crandal, was then unanimously adopted, "That this Association request the Pastors of the several Churches, when the Colporteur is in their vicinity, to assist him in his work, and make the necessary arrangements for taking up a collection for the support of the Colportage."

The Committee on the "Christian Visitor" submitted the following Report:

The Committee on the "Christian Visitor" beg leave to Report:

That this acknowledged organ of the Baptist body in New Brunswick which has assum-

ed, in the hands of its able and accomplished Editor, a rank among the first class of Religious periodicals, is indispensable to the complete advocacy and support of our great denominational interests, demands the entire and earnest efforts of our association to extend its circulation and to provide for its sustentation ample and constant funds. That every Pastor and Minister of our Churches should not only take the paper himself and pay for it, but by his personal influence and labors seek to enlarge the list of paying subscribers; and the same duty devolves on all the members of our churches who are at all able to aid in promoting this object. Your Committee the more earnestly urge this duty on the Association, because they know to a great extent it is neglected; and because the result of a continuance of this neglect must inevitably be the suspending of the Christian Visitor, an event which would be disastrous in the extreme to the cause of God amongst us, and to all our religious and benevolent undertakings.

Adopted. S. ELDER,
Chairman of Committee.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the short passage of 9 days. She brings Liverpool dates of the 1st inst., and London of the 31st of August.

The Hon. G. Bancroft, the American Minister, came out passenger in the *Europa*.—Also, the Hon. S. Cunard, of Halifax, together with 137 others.

The *European Times* of the 1st inst. says:—From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex the grain sheds wonderfully. In the northern counties, where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. The average price of corn is now about 46s. 3d., having declined from about 49s., the highest point during the last six weeks. From the Baltic ports generally, prices continue firm; and the yield of corn does not appear to have been so abundant as in the west and south of Europe. In Holland they have experienced bad weather; but the reports from France are in the highest degree favorable.

FREIGHTS AT LIVERPOOL.—The advance in freights noticed in our last report still continues, though the immediate effect has been to lessen materially the shipments of salt, coal and pig iron, except such parcels of the last as had been previously contracted for. Passengers continue extremely scarce, and vessels are filled with difficulty.

COMMERCIAL.—Money is still abundant, but the demand is greater, and the rates of discount rather higher, except for first-class paper, which is yet obtainable at 2 to 2½ per cent.: on call it is worth 2 per cent.

THE CHOLERA.

The official weekly report for all England, ending the 25th day of August, of deaths from cholera was 2368, out of 5168 attacks. About 100 of these took place in the metropolitan districts, 1000 in various towns in England, of which Liverpool furnished no fewer than 216 victims; and 176 took place in Scotland, 101 of which happened in Dundee. Since the 25th of August the daily reports have fluctuated almost in the same ratio they did last week. On the 25th August they were 355; on the 26th and 27th they were 591; on the 28th the day's mortality was 401; on Thursday, the 30th, the deaths were 527, including 120 deaths in three weeks in Gainsborough.

HUNGARY.

The *London News*, in a lengthy article, in speculating upon the causes and results of the downfall of Hungary, says—The general belief throughout the continent is, that the Hungarian general surrendered with his army to Paskiewitch on a pledge being given by the Russian Commander that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary. Should this be the explication of the enigma—and it is a very natural one, for the Hungarians, in disgust of Austria, have latterly been not unwilling to fling themselves into the arms of Russia—then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards that universal empire, wielded either *de facto* or by influence, which Napoleon foretold to Europe.

ITALY.

CAPITULATION OF VENICE.—The *Venice Gazette* publishes in its official part the *process verbal* of the capitulation of Venice, which took place on the 22d instant in the presence

of General Gorzkowski, Baron Hess, on the part of Austria, and three commissioners on the part of Venice. The surrender takes place according to the terms of the proclamation of Radetzki lately published—that is, unconditional surrender.

THE INQUISITION AT ROME REVIVED.—Rev. Dr. Giacinto Achilli was arrested by order of the French prefect on the 30th July, and thrust into one of the secret dungeons of the Inquisition, where our readers will remember were found in the early part of this year the bones and other remains of former victims.

Dr. Giacinto Achilli is a Protestant of above five years' standing. Formerly "Vicar of the Master of the Holy Palace," under Gregory XVI., Professor of Theology and Professor of Moral Philosophy at the College of the Minerva, he subsequently became a Protestant, and is well known, both in England and many other parts of Europe, as one who, from conscientious motives, had quitted the Roman Catholic Church. He exercised the right which the *de facto* Constitution of Rome gave him, to take up his residence there, and to labour in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, and in the propagation of his principles among those who were disposed to hear him; and for doing this he is seized in the name of the representatives of the French Republic, and thrust into a secret dungeon of the Holy Office. Any allegation that the friends of "the Beast," may make that Dr. A. has interfered in politics, will be unfounded, as he, in a private letter of the 12th July, says:—"I shall take advantage of these circumstances not to move from my post. *I have never mixed myself up in political affairs, much less shall I do so now.* My mission is too innocent to cause me any fear till the return of the Pope." Dr. Achilli placed full confidence in the honour and loyalty of the French authorities, to protect equally Catholics and Protestants, so long as the administration rested with them.

The *Christian Times* (London) of the 17th ult. says:—"We understand that steps are being taken to bring the political question before the proper department of the French Government. The name of the French Republic has been used to re-open the diabolical tribunals of the Holy Office; an eminent Protestant theologian has been thrust into an inner dungeon, in the name of France. It cannot be that France,—that M. de Tocqueville, the panegyrist of American liberty,—that Louis Napoleon, the representative of universal suffrage—can suffer such an atrocity to pass unnoticed and unpunished! We shall see."

"In the meantime, leaving the political question, need we remind our friends of the earnest requests which have lately appeared in our columns for prayer for Italy! A letter from the Italian Society of Geneva to the Italian Society of London lies before us, beseeching English Christians to be unwearied in their supplications. Our readers will not—cannot—be unmindful of Dr. Achilli on such occasions."

[From the *Christian Times*, of Aug. 21.]

We are happy to be able to state, that instructions are gone from Paris for the liberation of Dr. Achilli. When we say this, we of course take it for granted that the cardinals have no grounds against him, except such as are simply religious. And if so he will be liberated.

M. Odilon Barrot, President of the Council in replying to Count Agenor de Gasparin's application on the subject, in the name of Evangelical Synod, closed his communication with the following striking expressions:—

"I participate in your sentiments as to the imperative duty which devolves upon France, so long, at least, as she shall occupy Rome by arms, not to permit any religious persecution; and the Council of State is sending out instructions to that effect."

It is but due to the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to call attention to the promptitude and cordiality with which he acceded to the request of the deputation which waited upon his Lordship, to request that he would use his influence with the French Government to secure Dr. Achilli's liberation. It is within our knowledge, that Lord Palmerston forwarded instructions to our ambassador at Paris upon the evening of the same day on which the deputation waited on his Lordship. Such ready attention to the interests of religious liberty deserve a public acknowledgement, which we feel but too happy to render. Nor, while thus occupied with individuals, must we

omit to notice the kind attention which the question received from the French Ambassador to our Court. His manly, enlightened and liberal views are a credit to the nation by whom he is delegated, and will do much to promote international union.

Since the above was written, we learn that the order of the Council for Dr. Achilli's release is *imperative*, founded on his being arrested in the name of the French power. We believe that the use of the name of the French Prefect can be proved by several witnesses, so that we may trust that, through the Divine goodness, Dr. Achilli will soon be out of the clutches of the unrelenting enemies of God and man.

FRANCE.—Proposed Matrimonial Alliance.—The *National* announced, on Monday, that the President of the Republic has asked and obtained the hand of his cousin, the daughter of the Queen of Sweden. Matters are not, however, so far advanced as the French journal would lead people to believe. There is no doubt that Louis Napoleon has asked, and that negotiations are going on to obtain the hand of a lady who would bring a dowry of four millions of francs, but nothing has been concluded as yet.

INDIA.

Despatches have just reached town by the Overland Mail, from India. The dates are Bombay July 25; Calcutta July 14.

The rumour of the intended hostilities against the Maharajah of Cashmere has been semi-officially contradicted. It was stated that no demand had ever been made by us on the Cashmere chief to give up his guns, and that the relations between our Government and him were never more satisfactory than they are at present. We hope it may be so, and that it may long so remain; but we have our doubts. It is said that the Governor-General proceeds about the end of September to Peshawur; Sir Charles Napier to Lahore shortly. The trial of the ex-Dewan Moolraj, of Mooltan, for the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson, in April last, has been concluded. He has been found guilty of all the counts of the charge, and sentenced to be hung. This however has been commuted into imprisonment for life in the fortress of Chunar, from which said fortress the Maharanee (queen-mother) of Lahore some short time back effected her escape. The Bishop of Calcutta was dangerously ill. Sir W. Gorn was at Calcutta, and had made application for repayment of his passage money from Mauritius, £1,200.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.—The enthusiastic reception of her Majesty at Glasgow has been the theme of constant conversation at the royal table. The royal family pursue the life of a country squire's household, with this distinction, that they create apparent less stir and commotion in the neighbourhood of their abode. Her Majesty's excursions have been confined within the limits of the pleasure grounds attached to the mansion. Since her arrival she has gone but twice beyond them. On Saturday, she visited Birkhall, where Sir James Clark, the first physician to the Court, is now residing, with his family. On Sunday, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, attended Divine service in the Church of Crathie. As proprietors in the parish, of course a pew in the church has been allotted to them. It is in the front of the gallery, and tastefully trimmed with scarlet cloth. The whole edifice had undergone a beneficial purification in anticipation of their presence. The building, which is by no means large, was filled but not to excess. The congregation, however, was much larger than on ordinary occasions, and comprised a number of strangers, a few of whom had come a considerable distance. Precisely at the hour, the royal carriage droye up along a new pathway, that had been made for the purpose, at the western door, by which her Majesty was to enter. The vehicle was of a construction akin to the one presented to the Queen by the ex-Sovereign of France—open, with a roof supported by pillars. Those assembled drew aside respectfully, and made way for it; and as the Queen passed all bowed to her. She seemed much delighted, smiled, and bowed her acknowledgments, as did also his Royal Highness. On entering her seat, her Majesty and the Prince—in accordance with the English form—a practice, by the way, which is highly becoming, and might with propriety be imitated by Presbyterians—spent a few minutes in silent devotion. The incumbent of the Parish officiated personally. The congregation behaved with the utmost propriety and decorum.